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OF
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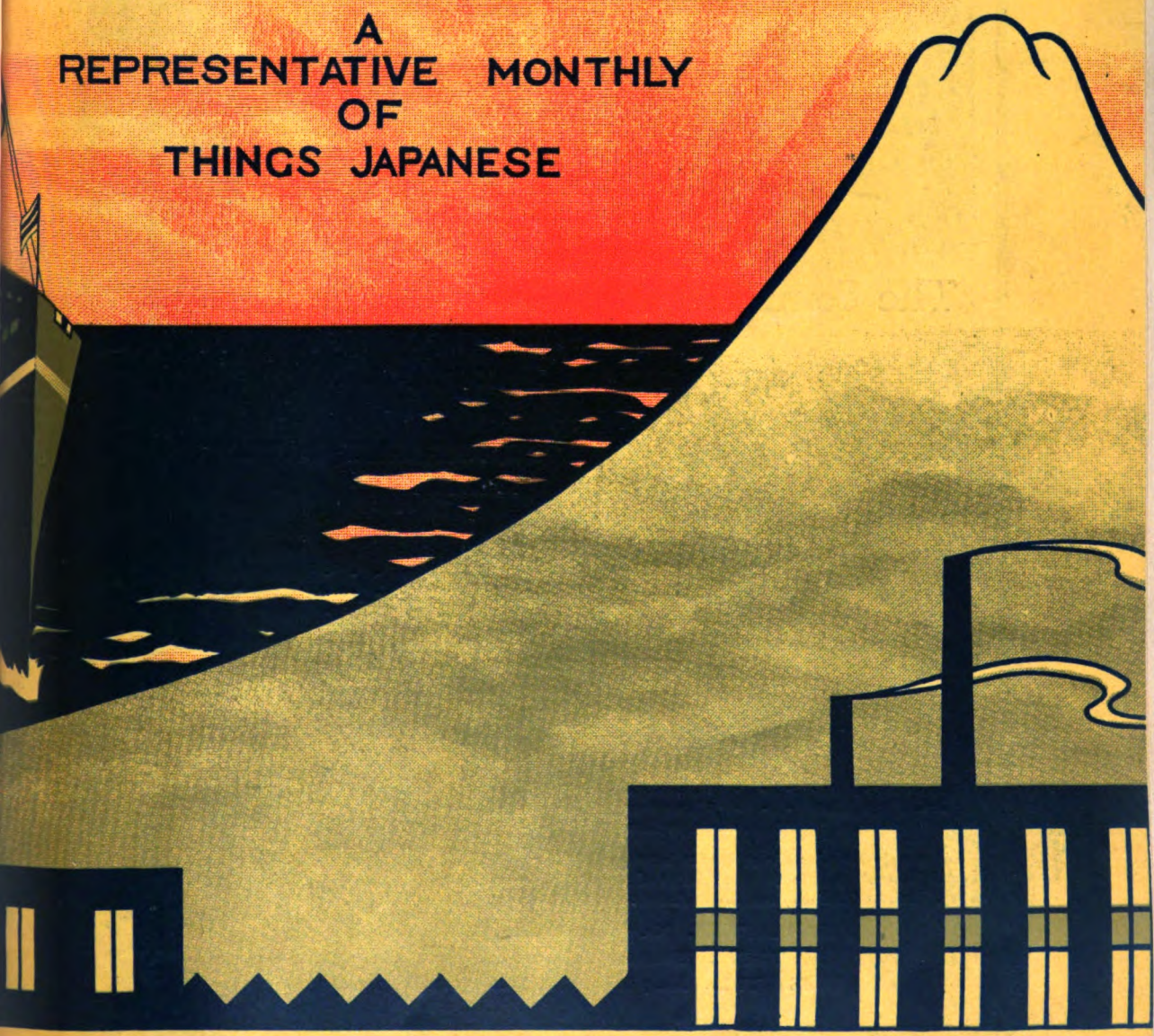

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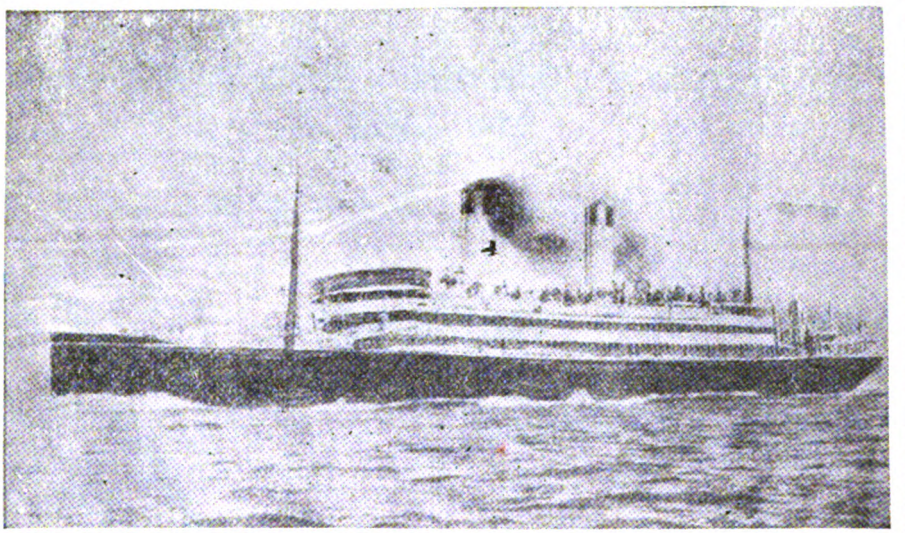

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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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H. I. M. the Empress Hearing to an Explanation by President Baron Hirayama at the Thirty-Second General Meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society

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H. I. M. the Empress Reading Her Gracious Address at the Thirty-Second General Meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society

The Juvenile Red Cross in Japan

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# THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV JUNE No. X

## THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

### THE EDITOR'S DIARY

MARCH 16th:—An official statement given out at the Secretariat of the Minister of the Imperial Household states that the condition of His Majesty the Emperor who has been ill from a malady of a chronic sort for many months past, is showing general improvement, except in his speech and memory.

A Moscow special to the Tokyo papers reports that the Foreign Department of the Soviet Government of Russia has just made the announcement that the formal conference between Russia and China has been started.

The representative of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Peking delivered a protest to the Foreign Minister of China on the ground that the reported agreement about the retrocession by Russia to China of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as arrived at between Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Wang, is a flagrant violation of the treaty of 1896 and therefore null.

On March 14th, the British Minister to China obtained an interview with Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, and insisted on giving immediate signature to the pact for the retrocession of Weihaiwei; but Mr. Koo, refusing, pointed out that the public in China is dissatisfied with the terms, adding that the only possible way of a speedy settlement of the matter is for Britain to make further concessions to China.

The Department of Communications has received a report from the Chief of the Wireless Station at Choshi that he was successful in exchanging telephonic conversations with a steamer 3,500 miles away from the coast of Japan: a record-breaking achievement in the field of radiography.

The Osaka Rotary Club, which was formally admitted as a member of the International Rotary Club in February, 1923, has launched a new campaign for promoting international friendship both at home and abroad; the membership numbers 1,349.

March 17th:—Replying to a delegation of Japanese who called at the Embassy, Hon. Cyrus E. Woods, American Ambassador, enlisted himself in their movement to preserve the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship in the Battle of the Japan Sea, which had been condemned to the scrap heap at the Washington Disarmament Conference; the movement is being carried on with much ardor in some quarters.

M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, who had audience with the Crown Prince this morning, presented to the latter the wedding present from the President of France.

Despite sanguine reports the Wang-Karakhan parley has come to a standstill; it is reported from Peking that the Soviet representative of Russia in the Chinese capital, irritated by the Chinese government's hesitancy to sign the draft formulated by him and Dr. C. T. Wang, served upon the Chinese authorities an ultimatum, declaring that Russia would invalidate the terms, if China should not sign within three days from March 16th; Dr. C. T. Wang, who represented China

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during the negotiations, left Peking for Taitung-fu, Shanghai, in fear of being made the scape goat of the affair; a foreign paper published in Peking has attributed the faltering of the Chinese Government to adverse influences exerted by Tokyo and Washington.

Another cable is to the effect that on March 17, a Cabinet meeting was called in Peking, in order to obtain a final solution of the matter; but the indication is that China is not in a position to sign the agreement made by Wang and Karakhan.

A Shanghai special to the vernacular press says:—

> At the close of the pourparlers between Dr. Wang and Leon Karakhan on March 14th, it was decided by them that the text they had worked out should not be subjected to any further amendment; with this understanding, they put their signatures to the minutes of their conferences. But at the Cabinet meeting in the following morning, much opinion derogatory to the results of the efforts of Karakhan and Wang found expression; especially the utterances of two of the ministers prevailed and went to mould the decision of the Chinese Government against them. The other factors which conduced to overruling Wang's labors were the interference coming from the militarists and of Japan, France and the United States as regards the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The *Asahi's* Vladivostock correspondent reports that the Soviet authorities of the place, finding Vice-Consul Gunji guilty, ordered him to be deported; a similar order was made regarding two Japanese called Haruta and Kosakabe; Lieutenant-Commander Minotsuma and Captain Matsui who were arrested on the charge of being spies are being held for trial.

March 18th:—After a consultation of some length, the Army and Navy and the Japan Red Cross have come to an agreement about the appointment of a delegation to the international Red Cross convention which will meet in Paris between April 28th and May 2nd; the delegation will be headed by Dr. Kageyama, Chief of the medical staff of the Red Cross, assisted by Mr. Sugiyama of the Japanese Embassy in Paris and Mr. Kagata of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

It is cabled from Peking that, when M. Karakhan's note was considered at the Cabinet meeting on March 17th, many officials condemned Russia as having violated international rules of courtesy, with the result that China would return the note of Karakhan with an answer of the following import:—

Princess Dowager Kitashirakawa (Left) Back from France and Princess Dowager Takeda (Right)

While the Chinese Government is giving its utmost consideration of every clause of the Wang Karakhan agreements, the attitude that Russia has suddenly assumed is exceedingly regrettable. If the situation should result in breaking the relations between China and Russia, the blame must be laid at the door of Russia.

An importers' organization of Tokyo sent a cable to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, asking them to exert their influence with the Admiral Line for

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gaining a day in the President Jefferson's passage to Yokohama, which was scheduled to arrive April 1st; seeing that a number of imported articles will become dutiable on April 1st, consignees in Tokyo urgently desire to have all their goods in before that date.

March 19th:—Prince Hirotada Kachono-miya, son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, a lieutenant in the Navy, died of illness at the Naval Hospital in Saseho.

At a point three miles off Fukase, a fishing-village ten miles from Saseho, a naval base, Submarine No. 43 collided with a cruiser and immediately sank with all hands, she had a crew of forty-two.

At Tsuchi-ura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Dirigible No. 3 caught fire and fell to the ground a mass of burning, tangled wreckage; her crew, two officers and three sailors, met with instantaneous death, their charred bodies being found in a grove. The airship was making a flight from Yokosuka to Tsuchi-ura, where the naval aerodrome is located.

The *Asahi* printed a Peking special that, at an interview with Wang on the 18th, Karakhan stated that unless China signed the agreement by 2 o'clock in the afternoon on March 19th, Russia would regard all their past efforts as having come to nothing and refuse to carry on the negotiations imbroglio. The Rosta News Agency gave out a lengthy statement, holding China responsible for the unfortunate termination of the conference.

The Privy Council which is giving its deliberation to the Treaty of Lausanne, is reported to have criticized the Cabinet concerning the latter's alleged tendency to servilely follow in the footsteps of other governments in international affairs.

March 20th:—The Soviet representative of Russia, having received definite instructions from his home government as regards the sudden breach of his parley with Dr. Wang, delivered to Mr. Wellington Koo a note, embodying the following five points:—

1. Russia will consider the negotiations between Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Warg as having been completely and lawfully brought to an end.
2. Russia will refuse to go into another conference, concerning the agreements which have just been agreed on.
3. Russia will not give her consent to anything which it is believed will seriously and adversely affect the future relations between herself and China.
4. Unless the draft of the Wang-Karakhan text should receive immediate signature, Russia is at liberty to assume an entirely free position in discussing any treaty or agreement which may come up between China and Russia.
5. Unless China signs the Wang-Karakhan draft within the time limit set forth, China must first recognize the Soviet Republic of Russia unconditionally before establishing any connection with the latter.

Another cable from Peking is to the effect that, relative to the question of the validity of Wang's signature to the text of the Sino-Russian agreement, the Chinese Government holds that Wang simply put his name to the document as an indication of the fact that the conferences he had been carrying on with M. Leon Karakhan were successfully brought to an end, while Karakhan maintains that Wang was the accredited representative of China and that his signature should bind her as such.

It is further stated that the War Minister of China insists on reprimanding Dr. C. T. Wang as a matter of official discipline, for signing the agreement exceeding his official capacity.

Seeing that his activities with the Chinese Government have come to nothing, Mr. Karakhan is turning his attention to Japan; it is reported from Peking that he paid a call on Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, today and exchanged views with the latter about many things.

On the contrary, official cuarters here claim that Japan is not prepared to go into formal negotiations, until it is ascertained that the terms of Russia would coincide with the policy of Japan, formulated by the Administration of the late Admiral Baron Kato.

Three Japanese consular officers, including Mr. Gunji, Vice-Consul, who had

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been in prison at Vladivostock, were deported by order of the Moscow Government; Mr. Gunji, being too weak to stop at his home, was taken direct from the prison to the wharf, where a steamer was waiting to take him to Japan.

March 21st:—It is stated that the note of the Chinese Government demanding the payment of indemnities to the relatives of the Chinese who were killed during the excitement of the earthquake period has been delivered to the Foreign Minister, who however is not expected to comply with the demands; spokesmen of the Foreign Office declare that Peking has failed to obtain even the release of several Japanese who have fallen into the hands of Chinese bandits.

The unsuccessful issue of the Sino-Russian pourparlers continues to engross the attention of the press; Dr. C. T. Wang, who held himself responsible for the recent diplomatic fiasco, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the President of China; from now on negotiations between China and Russia, if any, will be in the hands of Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister.

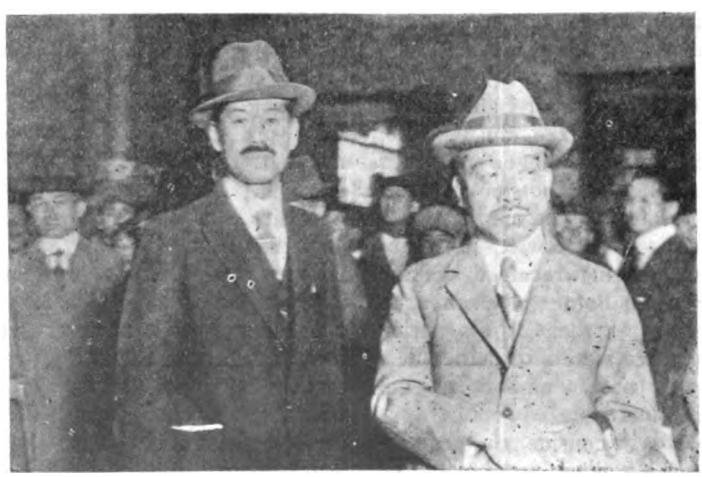
The Peking Government, which regards Karakhan's actions as a violation of diplomatic decorum, cabled instructions to Li, the Chinese representative in Moscow, to lodge a protest with the Soviet Government that the attitudes of Karakhan is inadmissible and that the first thing he should do now is to restore the diplomatic relations between the two nations.

The following remarkable cable from Moscow is received by the Tokyo papers:—

> The Soviet Government, in making public the fact that the relations between Russia and China have reached a critical point, has decided to concentrate a vast army along the Manchurian borders in Nicholisk and Ussuri, and that many trains carrying troops and military stores left Chita for points in the Maritime Province.

Another informal meeting between Yoshizawa and Karakhan took place, and there is every indication that they have found some common ground; the Russian envoy is reported to be maintaining that indication of willingness on part of Japan to give recognition to the Soviet Republic is the initial step of the opening of a formal conference between the nations, and that when that is arrived at the solution of such matters as the arrest of the Japanese consul in Vladivostock will be reached without further delay.

March 22nd:—Mr. Stanislas Patek, Polish Minister, was received this morning in audience by the Prince Regent and



Mr. Kawarada, Government Delegate at the International Labour Conference

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presented to the latter the Insignia of the Order of the White Eagle, which is the highest decoration of the Republic of Poland.

The Kyoto Industrial Exposition was formally opened this morning at the Municipal Office of Kyoto, in the presence of some 1,000 notable persons, Mayor Mabuchi presiding over the proceedings; Baron Hirayama, Vice-Hon. President of the exposition, read the congratulatory address of the Hon. President, Prince Fushimi.

Mr. Gunji, Vice-Consul at Vladivostock, who returned to Tokyo a few days ago, gave a surprise to Tokyo officialdom with the statements that Vladivostock today is not much worse than what it was under the Imperial regime, and that Japan should recognize the Moscow Government.

A Tokyo news agency received the report from Moscow that M. Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Government, refused to regard Li as the duly constituted representative of Peking, until the Wang Karakhan agreements have been signed; he further refused to consider Li's proposal to carry on negotiations about Mongolia in the capital of Russia.

March 23rd:—Mr. Wellington Koo, in a note to Karakhan informing the latter that he had been appointed successor to Dr. C. T. Wang, requested him to fix a date for resuming the informal conference.

Announcement is made that Prince Higashi-kuni, who is in Paris prosecuting certain studies, has been appointed envoy to Rumania to return the visit of Prince Carol to Japan some time ago.

The Privy Council has passed the bill authorizing the existing provisional treaty between Japan and Peru to further remain in effect, the term being from April 1st to December 31st.

March 24th:—"Save the Mikasa" (Admiral Togo's flagship) movement being spons ored by Baron Shiba, Baron Togo, Dr. Yamada of the Imperial Tokyo University, and some other gentlemen, for the purpose of preserving the famous warship, they approached the American Ambassador and he has promised to make a favorable recommendation to the United States Government.

An *Asahi* special from Peking is to the effect that, judging from the frequent exchange of calls between Mr. Karakhan and Mr. Yoshizawa, negotiations about the proposed conference of Japan and Russia have made favorable progress; when this takes place Mr. Yoshizawa will make efforts to settle the complications which recently took place in Vladivostock and work out the fundamental principles of the proposed conference; then Japan will give recognition to the Soviet Republic; consequently the conversations which have been started between the envoys may be considered as a preliminary negotiation.

The Department of Railways has decided to carry out its plan of electrifying the portion of the Tokaido Line between Tokyo and Odawara; the actual work will be commenced in November.

March 25th:—The Metropolitan Police which has been carrying out an investigation about the number of voters eligible for the forthcoming General Election estimates that there are 180,197 persons having such qualifications.

The Cabinet decided to leave beef, eggs, and rice out of the Emergency Free List which expires at midnight, March 31st; the period in which beef and eggs are to remain exempted from duty is a year from the date, and that of rice till July 1st.

The Cabinet approved the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1924-25, the items of expenditure being Yen 1,347,-173,000 and revenue Yen 1,320,793,000; the deficit will be defrayed with the reserve carried forward from the current fiscal year.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, President of the General Federation of Labor of Japan, is elected candidate for the office of delegate to the International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva in June; his competitor was Mr. Yozo Nagato, of the General Federation of Naval Plant Workers, who was defeated by a vote of 71 to 65.

Leaders of Catholic churches in Japan are collecting materials relating to Buddhism, Shintoism, and Mohammedanism,

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for placing them on display at the International Religious Exposition to be held in Rome at the Vatican next year.

Bishop Charles E. Locke, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Manila, who is en route to Springfield, Massachusetts, gave an interview to a representative of an American paper here on the subject of the Filippinos' independence; "most of the Americans," said he, "are opposed to Philippine independence on economic grounds. They do not believe the Filippinos incapable of self-government, but believe that now is not the proper time for the Philippines to sever their connections with the United States."

March 26th:—Dispatches from Peking state that Mr. Wellington Koo made several approaches to Mr. Karakhan for the resumption of the conference between China and Russia; but the latter has been refusing to say anything definite other than that he is awaiting instructions from Moscow.

A later cable is to the effect that Karakhan has demanded that the Chinese Government recognize Russia unconditionally, before China does anything further.

The Foreign Minister of China recently wrote a letter to the American Minister, requesting the latter to take such measures as to prevent the construction of a wireless station by the Federal Company in Shanghai from being started, on the ground that it would make the complications all the more serious.

The new French Embassy will be erected on the site of the old structure which was destroyed in the earthquake conflagration; M. Paul Claudel hopes to have the work started during the forthcoming visit of Governor-General Merlin of Indo-China.

As a result of the retrenchment policy, the Navy has decided to reduce the number of arsenal workers by 10,000 in May and make a sweeping redjustment in the working plan of all arsenals in Japan.

In opposition to the radical movement in Korea, thirty-three leaders of some eleven organizations have formed a federation to urge members of their organizations to cooperate with the public in support of the government.

March 27th:—Mr. Soho Tokutomi, the famous editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, publishes a book dealing with the Pacific war; his theme is that the Washington Conference has added nothing to the permanency of peace in the Pacific Ocean, so that there is every necessity for Japan to be prepared for any eventuality.

Permission has been given to U. S. destroyers to enter two closed ports in the Kurile Islands — Kashiwabara Bay in

Mr. B. Suzuki, Labour Delegate at the International Labour Conference

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Paramushiru and Bettobi in Yetorofu, to allow them to meet the round-the-world airplanes of the U. S. Army.

What will be called the Fabian Society of Japan will soon be organized in Tokyo by Professor Isoo Abe of Waseda University and some other socialist thinkers; the aim of the society is to make a systematic study of various phases of politics, economics, and social problems in general on the basis of science.

It is learned that a conversation between the representatives of Japan and Russia took place in Peking yesterday, due to the fact that M. Karakhan received instructions from Moscow, whose attitude toward Japan is said to have become conciliatory; on the contrary it is reported that a Japanese medical practitioner at Blagovetchensk was taken into custody by the local police.

March 28th:—The Chinese Government has decided, it is stated, that, as regards the pourparlers with Leon Karakhan, any amount of formal negotiation would not attain the end, with the result that the matter would be taken up with him in private.

The American destroyers which will be sent to the Kurile Islands to carry supplies to the American aviators on their round the world flight, will take on board Japanese officers who will assist in guiding them through the straits between the islands.

Dr. Kiyosue Inui, lecturer at the University of Southern California, delivered a significant speech at the Pan-Pacific Club luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel, characterizing Uncle Sam as "not a tall, angular, stern-faced and rather venerable figure such as pictured by the cartoonists, but a husky, broad-shouldered and enthusiastic young man who is likeable even though he does have bad manners now and then" (his speech is quoted in The Scrap Book).

March 29th:—Mrs. Cyrus E. Woods, the wife of the American Ambassador, delivered a speech before a gathering of the Tokyo Women's Club, at a meeting at the Imperial Hotel; in paying tributes to the Japanese people, she said in part, that "in America many of my friends wondered at what they called my fortitude during the disaster, and admired what they named bravery in wanting to return to Japan—on the contrary, it was only a desire to return to the land where I could enjoy new inspirations and new friendships."

The Kaiji-Kenkyukai (Association for the Study of Maritime Affairs) had adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the Jones law, which is to take effect May 20th.

A naval committee has been appointed for carrying on investigations about the further curtailment of naval strength of the world, for which purpose a second disarmament conference is being proposed.

Cables from the Chinese capital report that, in a conversation which he had with Mr. Karakhan on March 28th, the Japanese Minister made further representations to the former concerning the many complications at Vladivostock; that Karakhan filed with Yoshizawa a plain-spoken protest as regards the reported signature of Japan to the protocol allowing Rumania to annex Bessarabia, claiming that such action on the part of Japan would render Japan irreconcilably opposed to Russia's interests in the Balkans, in the eyes of the Russian people; and that the representatives of China and Japan who have been conducting negotiations at a point in Szechuan, relative to the release of some Japanese who had been taken captive by the anti-Peking insurgents in the province, have agreed to pay 100,000 yuan for the redemption of the prisoners.

March 30th:—A Paris dispatch says that the French Government has decided to recall M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador to Japan, whose term will soon expire.

The foregoing report has aroused the large circle of Japanese friends of the ambassador, including many wellknown writers and literary critics, to adopt a resolution requesting the authorities at Paris to leave him at this post.

It is reported from Peking that a considerable number of Chinese students there have started to organize a movement to cause the Chinese Government to lose

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no time in giving recognition to the Soviet Government of Russia.

March 31st:—Funeral services for Prince Kwacho, whose death took place at Saseho two weeks ago, were held at the Imperial Cemetery at Koishikawa, Price Chichibu, the second son of the Emperor, being present.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent cables that, in the ten sittings of the Yoshizawa-Karakhan pourparlers, the question of opening a formal conference between Russia and Japan was brought out on some occasions; but Japan insisted on solving the complications in Vladivostock first, particularly the arrest of an army officer and a naval officer who had been sent there to learn the Russian language; on the contrary M. Leon Karakhan is instructed to maintain an unamenable attitude against the Japanese claims with the result that even the most discerning find it difficult to say, how soon the conference will materialize into fact.

Further dispatches from Peking are to the effect that, at a meeting held by some members of the Chinese Parliament and representatives of the vernacular papers in the capital city, a resolution was adopted advocating the recall of Karakhan, while expressing regret at the course of the Chinese Government which resulted in the rupture of the Wang-Karakhan negotiations.

April 1st:—A Peking cable states that the sensational charge is being made against the Soviet envoy that he has been distributing Russian gold among the educational bodies and students, in order to form Chinese public opinion favorable to Russia.

It is stated on good authority that, at the meeting between Karakhan and Yoshizawa on March 29th, which was devoted to the latter's demand for the immediate release of the Japanese prisoners in Vladivostock, Karakhan did not give full consent to Yoshizawa's proposal to re-establish consular representation in each country; the Japanese Minister grew quite firm and frankly told the Soviet envoy that it would be no longer useful for them to hold further conversations; the Japanese Minister will soon start on a trip to the South.

The treaty with Turkey was taken under deliberation by the Privy Council; it is reported that Marquis Inouye, who succeeded to the rank and estate of the late marquis, one of the late Emperor Meiji's trusted servants, raised many questions as regards the bill; the intention of the Privy Councillors was to call the attention of the Government to the latter's

Ladies' Meeting at the Celemony of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Kant

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weakness in servilely following other nations in international questions.

It is cabled from Canton that fighting was resumed between Dr. Sun Yat-sen, southern President, and General Cheng Chiung-ming, rebel commander, on the East River, in the Province of Kwantung; Sun's troops are claiming victory.

The Emergency Free List which has been admitting a large number of foreign-produced commodities duty-free passed out of existence at midnight, March 31st; this is expected to have immediate effects in raising the market prices of many articles, including motor cars; but the fact that the market is overstocked by certain reconstruction materials, notably lumber and steel, warrants the belief that their prices will rise much more gradually.

Both official and open market rates on yen-dollar exchange in Tokyo are identical for the first time in many weeks, the quotation being fourty-two cents; this indicates that the rate of the Specie Bank has had a drop of two cents and that of the open market a rise of 1/8.

At the weekly meeting held yesterday, the Cabinet took into consideration the bill for universal suffrage; the ministers are inclined to favor restricting the proposed extension of the franchise to male citizens possessing certain financial qualifications.

The French Ambassador Paul Claudel and Madame Claudel were hosts last night at a brilliant ball in the Imperial Hotel in honor of Admiral Frochot of the French Battleship Jules Ferry, now in Yokohama harbor, and members of his staff; a large number of the Diplomatic Corps were invited to the function.

April 2nd:—It is learned here that tenders were invited by the Government of Vladivostock on April 1st, for granting rights to exploit the Siberian fisheries, without participation of Japanese fishermen; this is because of the fact that the Russian authorities have a mind to reserve for their immediate management some of the fishing places which have been accustomed to be leased to the Japanese, while proposing to shorten the term of the lease generally.

A Peking dispatch to the *Asahi* states that Mr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, in a note addressed to the Soviet representative late in the night of April 1st, signified China's willingness to sign the terms of the Wang-Karakhan convention without any alteration whatever, provided Russia agrees to reserve the "three affairs" for settlement in a separate protocol in future; this fixed, China would be willing to give recognition to the Soviet Republic on the very day, when the matter was so fixed; the "three affairs" quoted above mean the nullification of the treaty between Russia and Mongolia, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Outer Mongolia, and the disposal of the landed properties of the Russian Orthodox Church in China.

The *Asahi's* Changchun (Manchuria) correspondent cables that the Moscow Government, favorably responding to the request of the Japanese Minister in Peking, gave instructions to the local authorities at Blagovetchensk to set at liberty two Japanese residents (at first only one was reported) who had been arrested on the charge of being spies.

With reference to the reported invitation of the officials at Vladivostock calling for tenders for fishery rights (which fact constitues a grave violation of the Portsmouth Peace Treaty against the interests of Japan), a spokesman of the Foreign Office declares that Japan should be prepared to resort to measures vigorous enough to meet the attitude of the Russians, and that the Cabinet would be required to decide, whether free-handed action should be the course of the Japanese fishermen.

What may be translated as the Imperial Economic Council (Teikoku Keizai Kaigi) is set up by the Cabinet, so that affairs closely bearing on the economic development of Japan might be radically investigated; it is divided into the sections as of Finance, Foreign Trade, Agriculture, Manufacturing Industries, Social Investigation, and Colonization; it will be an organ immediately subordinate to the Prime Minister and comprizes 110 persons, prominent in all walks of life.

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The Japanese Government is awaiting with considerable anxiety the approaching date for discussion of the Lodge-Johnson immigration bill in the American House of Representatives; but the Foreign Minister repudiates any idea of making protests to Washington.

The Y. W. C. A. in Japan is to be represented by Miss Kita Hasegawa, vice-President of the National Committee, and Mrs. Edward Mendelson, of Yokohama, at three important conferences in the United States: the biennial conference of the Y. M. C. A. to be held at New York from April 30th to May 6th; the Congress of the Women's International League for Peace at Washington, May 1st to 8th, and a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. World Committee, May 13th to 20th; they will sail from Yokohama on the liner President Mckinley on April 7th.

April 3rd:—A press message from Vladivostock says that the pending fishery question, though it was adversely settled for Japan, may yet have another chance for settlement; it is suggested that Japan should hand to Russia a draft for the amount of Yen 1,200,000 which the latter would need immediately as fees for leasing the fisheries to the Japanese, while the Russian authorities should retract their intention of taking away some of the places for their own management; in conclusion, it is mentioned that the aforesaid plan of solution has every possibility of being materialized.

It is reported from Peking that M. Leon Karakhan, when he received the second note of the Chinese Government, immediately sent a cable to Moscow, asking for instructions about the matter; that the Chinese Government is so eager to resume negotiations with Karakhan is due to the pressing request of General Wupei-fu, who is of opinion that the resumption of the conference with Russia is the only way of tiding over the present political difficulties; as things are today (the Soviet envoy himself will suffer much from the rupture of his pourparler with Dr. T. C. Wang), political observers are inclined to believe that the proposal of China will possibly be received favorably by the Soviet authorities at Moscow.

M. Albert de Bassompierre, Belgian Minister, declares that his work of relief for the earthquake refugees with funds and supplies amounting to 2,000,000 francs will come to an end by April 15.

The steamer Resolute, bringing 270 tourists on the Raymond & Whitcomb round-the-world tour, will arrive in Kobe today from Shanghai, remaining in the Western Japan port four days and sailing for Yokohama April 7th.

April 4th:—It is reported in official quarters that what will be considered the counterpart of the recently-established Imperial Economic Council is now contemplated by the ministers; as the Economic Council was set on foot for studying the nation's needs in material life, so the proposed organ will have for its field the investigation of affairs relating to the spiritual and moral uplift of the people.

Press dispatches from Peking state that the French Minister there served upon the Chinese Government a note, warning that the restoration of the Russian Exclusive Concession in Hankow, China, as proposed by M. Karakhan, would be a flagrant violation of the Franco-Chinese protocol governing the concession, should this be carried out without consent of the Government of France.

M. Leon Karakhan has just given out that citizens or subjects of a nation which has not yet established diplomatic connections with the Soviet Republic shall hereafter be prohibited from entering Russia; this is believed to be another attempt of the Soviet to force Japan into giving recognition to their country.

After a long preliminary hearing, the Tokyo District Court has delivered a verdict of robbery and murder against a gang of thirty-seven pirates headed by one called Ezure; the charge against them was that they killed twenty-one Russians on the Amur in 1922 and robbed their victims of goods valued at Yen 100,000.

April 5th:—The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps of Peking, representing the ministers of all the nations concerned in the Lincheng Affair, delivered to the

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Chinese Foreign Minister a request for payment of an indemnity for those foreigners who suffered mal treatment at the hands of the bandits at Lincheng, Honan; the indemnity is fixed at 354,220 yuan, of which the United States is to share 143,639 yuan, Italy 100,840, Britain 66,052, Germany 25,147, Mexico 11,743, and Denmark 6,799.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking entered a protest with the Chinese Government as regards the Trade Mark Law, reiterating the importance of the installation of trade mark experts; it was pointed out that, should China continue disregarding this advice, the representatives of the foreign governments will prevail upon their nationals not to register the latter's commodities in the country.

It is cabled from Peking that a number of members of the Chinese Parliament, displeased with the progress of the conversations between Karakhan and Yoshizawa, have started a movement to have them deported on the ground that the matters they are conferring about violate the sovereignity of the Chinese nation.

M. Leon Karakhan, the Soviet envoy, has received instructions from his home government that Russia refuses to resume the conference halted by the rupture of the Wang-Karakhan pourparlers.

The authorities of the Home Office decided to check the growing vogue of employing air planes in political propaganda in the General Election.

The number of candidates seeking election to the House of Representatives reached 612, of which 131 belong to the Seiyu-kai, 152 to the Seiyu-honto, and 148 to the Kensei-kai.

The Bureau of Social Affairs has given out a plan for building 8,000 small dwelling-houses, at a cost of Yen 10,000,000, for those homeless people who are now living in relief barracks.

April 7th:—With reference to the abolition of the Mixed Courts in Shanghai, the Diplomatic Corps recently announced that the nations concerned are willing to assent if the Chinese courts should not fail in upholding the legal rights of foreign subjects and if China assents to extending the foreign concessions in Shanghai. Chinese in Shanghai held a meeting recently and adopted a resolution calling for the unconditional abolition of the Mixed Courts.

The officials concerned have made public a number of bills, which they expect to refer to the Imperial Economic Council, the most important ones being relative to the development of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and the solution of the food question and matters relating to the population.

At its Convention at Okayama the National Women's Christian Temperance Union (the Kyofu-kai) declared in favor of prohibition, the abolition of licensed prostitution, and suffrage for women.

Sonosuke, the famous actor of the Imperial Theater died on the stage at a theater in Shinjuku, near Tokyo, where he was playing in the drama "Mercy of Tsubosaka Kwannon".

April 8th:—M. Leon Karakhan is reported to have asked the permission of the Chinese Government to establish a trade agency in Shanghai for the Soviet Government of Russia.

The Chinese Government is reported to have informed the French Minister that, in the light of treaties which China under the Manchu Dynasty concluded with Russia, the disposal of affairs relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway rests with China and Russia only.

A business commission from China now on tour in this country was received in audience by the Prince Regent.

A medical commission to which has been entrusted the investigation of beriberi, under the auspices of the War Minister, is in session; the most interesting part of the discussions concerns the relations between the disease and the effect of the lack of Vitamine B in human bodies.

April 9th:—It is confirmed here that the French Government has no intention of recalling M. Claudel, the ambassador.

It is stated that the Tokyo Rotary Club will be represented at the International Rotary convention in Toronto this summer by Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, who will

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also attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia and a gathering of British, Canadian, and American lawyers in London.

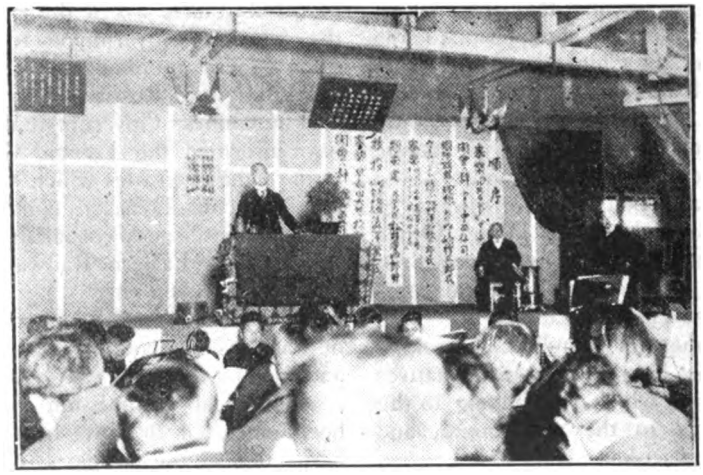
The Cabinet approved a law governing the organization of the Bunsei-shingi-kai referred to above as "the counterpart of the Imperial Economic Commission", immediately subject to the Prime Minister, and to act as an advisory organ to him, in formulating policies of administration about the moral, spiritual, and intellectual education of the public; it is to be organized with fifty members, from the various classes of the nation.

The T. K. K. steamer Siberia Maru arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco this morning, with four Japanese fishermen who were picked up by a Norwegian steamer, after they had been adrift for forty-five days clinging to the wreck of their fishing boat which had been wrecked off Hakodate, Hokkaido.

The Japanese fishing companies, who are vitally concerned in the solution of the Siberian Fishery Question, have given expression to their grievances, contrary to the belief of the Foreign Office that the matter had been settled for another three years; they allege that the rent is too high, the area leased is too small, and there are too many unnecessary limitations imposed on their fishing activities.

April 10th:—It is learned here that an official of the Section of the Far East, of the Foreign Office of Russia, who it is believed is conveying important instructions to the Soviet representative in Peking, has passed through Changchun, Manchuria, en route to the Chinese capital.

Peking dispatches are to the effect that the Yoshizawa-Karakhan conversations were held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April, showing that some progress has been made.



Opening Ceremony of the Association of the League of Nations by Students of the Waseda University

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# The Scrap Book

*[This department is maintained for the information of Western readers on the Far East, and what is being said in the Far East, and therefore, efforts are made to cull excerpts from as many sources as possible; but the Japan Magazine does not lay any claim to identity with the opinions or views expressed or attesting to the authenticity of the statements made.]*
—The Editor.

## THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA

UNCLE Sam is not a tall, angular, stern faced and rather venerable figure such as pictured by the cartoonists, but a husky, broad shouldered and enthusiastic young man who is likeable even though he does have bad manners now and then.

"California is one of 48 states who combine in a beautiful orchestration of peace and progress. California's drum-like noise is sometimes harsh, but remember that the drum is not the most important part of the orchestra."

In a speech packed full of facetious metaphors Mr. Kiyosue Inue, lecturer at the University of Southern California, talked frankly on the Japanese question in California to members of the Pan-Pacific Club yesterday noon at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Inue was introduced by Viscount Inouye, who said Mr. Inue was qualified to speak on the subject since he has lived in California 20 years and married a Japanese girl born in America.

### OBJECTIONS ARE NUMEROUS.

"I asked a class of students in California one time to gather all objections which were voiced in California against the Japanese," began Mr. Inue. "They turned in a total of 32 objections. But each objection negatized another one. For example one objection was that America wanted foreigners who knew their place as laborers, while another objection, which nullified the other was that America was opposed to so-called "gang labor." One objection said that the Japanese were not assimilable, while another said that the Japanese were not wanted because they tried to adopt American ways. So it was throughout the list, each objection nullifying another one.

"There are two phases of assimilability. One is adaptation, and the other is assimilation or the process of losing one's identity in order to conform to other customs and manners. I cannot speak for the Japanese as a whole, but I do know that the Japanese in America are assimilable from every standpoint. Even in Japan I see characteristics which indicate the ability for adaptation. Ten years ago, when I returned to Japan for a short visit, I could identify each Japanese who had been abroad from the way he wore his clothes—in particular the way his tie was arranged. This time, 10 years later, all Japanese wear their European clothes with much better grace and I am unable to distinguish those who have been abroad from those who have not. I believe I can speak frankly enough to say that the Japanese are much more adaptable than the Americans.

In the first phase of assimilation or adaptation, the Japanese alter their mental attitude to conform to American ideas and ideals. My wife, for example, in speaking of 'we,' means 'we Americans'; when she says 'you,' she refers to the Japanese. I know of one Japanese wife who is the mother of four children born in California, who went to a night school in order to learn English. She said that when her children quarreled, she spoke in English, and she was not able to scold them because she didn't know what they were quarreling about. My little Japanese boy returned from school one day and said, 'Father, they tell me Japan and the United States are going to war. Since you are a Japanese and I am an American, I will have to fight you.' Thus you see how easily the Japanese mental attitude conforms with American ideas.

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## PHYSICAL CHANGES SEEN

"In the other phase of assimilation, the Japanese loses his native physical identity. A Japanese boy 12 years of age born in America is about one inch taller and weighs about one and a half pounds more than his brother of the same age in Japan. The typical cartoon of a Japanese, pictured with slanting brows, bulging eyeballs, protruding teeth and dark skin is not a true picture of the Japanese in California. I have facts from dentists who say that the Japanese in California have smaller lips and more even teeth, due to the fact that they are fed on a bottle after they are a year old, a condition not found in Japan. Because we in California spend most of our time out of doors the texture of our skin changes, our eyeballs sink back into our skulls and our eyebrows and eyelashes are more like those of Americans. Different living conditions found in California bring about these physical changes without the necessity of intermarriage.

"We in California may be presuming too much, but we have taken upon our shoulders the task and hope of adding something to the body politic of America. We desire consistency, fair play, liberty and happiness throughout the universe."—*The Japan Advertiser.*

## THE KOREAN BOOK

What wonderful things books are! They are like links in the chain of eternal life. They bring forgotten ages together and let us look into the hearts and lives of those whose bodies have long since mouldered into dust. With books we possess all that our fathers had and more; without them we drop back into the dark ages, ringed by the present and the narrow circle of our bedimmed vision.

I thank Korea for her books. Taking one from the shelf I read that a certain Choi Seung-no was born in the year *pyung-sool* of *Chun-sung* and turning up my tables I find it 926 A. D. His home was in Kyung-joo, the old capital of Silla. Being an only son, his father taught him with the greatest care, taught him not only the classics but religion as well. The king in Songdo, hearing of Seung-no's fame as a scholar, called him and had him read the classics, the analects, etc. I can imagine the young man in his sweet sing-song voice charming the King's ear with its refined accent and intonation. His majesty was delighted and gave him rich reward: deeds for salt-flat lands, bags of rice, high titles and honours. Years passed and there came occassion when the state needed correction, when the ruler's ways had

M. Merlin, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, and his Family at Marquis Mayeda's Mansion, Tokyo

gone away and pain and suffering were Korea's lot. Would Choi have courage at such time to speak the truth, and would he have knowledge enough to say a helpful word? Listen till the old Korean book tells us, "Choi Seung-no in the year *im-o* (982 A.D.) wrote a memorial to the king in which he said, 'I pray that your majesty will do away with all useless sacrifices and prayers and show, instead, a righteous life and a repentant spirit, with a soul offered up to God. If this be done

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trouble will naturally take its departure and blessings will surely come."

Perhaps there could be no better word for the world to-day than Seung-no's message of a thousand years ago.—*Dr. J. S. Gale in the Korea Bookman.*

## THE GRAND EFFORT OF KOREA

On March 25th, a significant meeting was held at the Keijo Hotel here by 34 Korean leaders of eleven political and other organizations in Chosen. The meeting was to proclaim the federation of these bodies for the furtherance of the co-existence and common prosperity of Japan and this country. Mr. Kim Myong Chun, leader of the Koku Min Hyop Hoi well known for its persistent efforts to obtain the right of Korean representation in the Imperial Diet, opened the meeting with an address, and the declaration and mottoes given below were read amid hearty cheers by Mr. Chai Keui Doo, leader of the Korean Peasants Mutual Aid Association. Mr. Pak Choon Keum, noted Korean labour leader in Tokyo, who won fame for his self-denying activity in the metropolis after the September calamity, made a speech on his experiences. The atmosphere of the meeting, according to our teporter, was charged with great animarion.

### DECLARATION

Affairs in Chosen have made remarkable progress in the main, but we are still confronted with a very important question, namely, how Koreans with such a low standard of culture and the limited economic resources at present possessed, can maintain their existence and expect prosperity in the future.

The annexation was effected solely in order to meet the demand of the times by combining the two peoples into one body politic, that internally they might enhance the well-being of the masses and the prosperity of the State, and externally conform to world progress by guaranteeing peace in the Orient. It is, therefore, of urgent necessity for the Koreans to promote their own enlightenment, take a comprehensive view of the situation at large, and unite in efforts to secure a flourishing existence.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Koreans have for years sacrificed in vain many lives and considerable property in the cause of the independence movement. Despite this, some biased Koreans are still dreaming of the advent some day of a golden opportunity for the realization of their ideal, and are constantly attempting to excite and bewilder the popular mind, not caring one while how seriously law-abiding people are being disturbed in their enjoyment of peace and security. These men have imported such extreme ideas as communism, and we cannot but regret that, without attentively studying the spirit even of this theory and its merits and demerits, they have become so enamoured with the apparent grandeur of its impracticable theories and the glib effusions of its orators that they continually commit themselves to rash and blind action. If they are really sincere in their profession that they love their fellow-countrymen and are solicitous about the fortune of the State, it is absolutely outside argument that they should place the peace and order of the State and community above all other things and exert themselves to develop a new situation by legitimate means. It is also imperative they should try to obtain such improvement in Government affairs as will befit daily life, invigorate education, and develop industry, and set themselves to stimulate the advance of every other thing most beneficial to actual life. To attain these objects, governors and governed, first of all, should unite in their exertions and Japan and Chosen come together in thorough harmony. The co-existence and co-prosperity of the two peoples, the co-operation of labour and capital, and the stabilizing of the foundation of the national life must be made slogans, so that the root policy of the State may be firmly established.

We, men of one and the same mind, now rise to make resolute advance toward our common goal by breaking away from all evil conventions and habits, by rising above all party prejudice, by sacrificing

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our differences in trifles for the sake of larger issues, and by putting reality above empty theories. We hereby publish our mottoes, and hope that the public will not grudge their sympathy and support to our movement.

## MOTTOES

1. Unity of governors and governed and improvement in Government affairs.
2. Unity of all people and well-advised guidance of thought.
3. Harmony and co-operation between labour and capital, and security of life.

## PROMOTERS

Promoters of the movement are as follows:

Pak Pyong Chul (Yu Min Hoi)
Pak Hai Muk (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)
Yi Poongchai (Yu Min Hoi)
Yi Tong Woo (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Yi Chang Whan (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)
Yi Yong Han (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)
Yi Heui Kan (Tong Kwang Hoi)
Yi Yung Sok (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Yu Pyong Pil (Kyo Poog Hoi)
Woo Sung Hyen (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Chyong Kyu Whan (Tong Kwang Hoi)
Chai Keui Doo (Chosen Sochakin Sangcho Hoi)
Kim Woo Sik (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Kim Sang Sul (Chongim Kyo)
Kang In Woo (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Min Kap Sik (Yu Min Hoi)
Yei Chong Sok (Taisho Shimboku Kai)
Pak Hai Won (Chosen Kyongche Hoi)
Pak Choon Keum (Sangai Hoi)
Yu Pyong Yul (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Yi Tong Hyok (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)
Yi Sang Hyen (Chosen Kyongche Hoi)
Yi Kei Ho (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)
Ryu Pyong Yong (Yu Min Hoi)
Yu Moon Whan (Kyo Poong Hoi)
La Hong Sok (Chosen Sohchakin Sangcho Hoi)
Ko Heui Choon (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Chyong Chin Hong (Yudo Chinheung Hoi)
Kim Whan (Kukmin Hyop Hoi)
Kim Myong Chun (Kuk Min Hyop Hoi)
Kim Tai Hoon (Yu Min Hoi)
Kim Choong Whan (Kyo Poog Hoi)
Sin Sok In (Tong Min Hoi)
Chon Yung Keui (Taisho Shimboku Kai)—*The Seoul Press.*

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# Must the Asiatics Unite?

By DR. K. HAYASHI,
President, Keio University

(Dr. Hayashi was formerly a senior counsellor in the Foreign Office, and was four time, elected to the House of Representatives in the Imperial Diet. He is an authority on diplomatic history and taught that subject in the great university in which he was once a student and of which he became the head last year.)—The Editor.

THE recent determined efforts of the leaders of the anti-Japanese agitation in the United States to transform that movement from a local and sporadic one into one of national proportions by writing their antipathy to the Japanese into the Federal statutes has brought about an acute crisis in the relations between that country and Japan. More distant, but more similar, they may be, beyond the horizon, another ominous development.

If the Americans in general insist on discriminating against us and treating us apart from the white race, it may stimulate the awakening of the racial consciousness of the yellow race as a whole, and lead to the idea of a great yellow racial union. This must be considered with the utmost seriousness by us all. We do not wish to make a distinction between the white and yellow races. It is not our desire to unite against the white race. But if the latter defy us and act in utter disregard of righteousness, we may be driven to uphold the existence of the yellow race separately from the white. Such an outcome would not be welcome; it would not make for the happiness of mankind.

The Japanese in the United States hitherto have suffered much from the operation of various State land and leasing laws. Those in California and Washington are absolutely prohibited from owning or leasing land. Even tenant and harvesting privileges are denied them. Under such restraint the Japanese agricultural residents there have found it impossible to maintain their past form of life and have been obliged to become labourers or tradesmen. These laws have been as cruel as capital punishment for these Japanese, and are unworthy of a civilized people.

Still, we Japanese have been patient under this severe discrimination, confident in the final victory of justice, and trusting in the early recognition by thoughtful Americans of the mistakes of these State laws. That the national Congress, by large majorities, has gone on record in favour of insulting discrimination against the Japanese is extremely regrettable.

Moreover, the folly is extreme of those Japanse who endeavour to rush to America, at a time when even those in that country are experiencing such hardships as to force them to return to Japan.

Japan has faithfully observed the provisions of the Gentlemen's Agreement, restricting immigration to the United States. Yet Americans give us this bitter affront, in the shape of a law absolutely excluding us by discriminative treatment. Not only is this intolerable, but we are at a loss to discover the true object of such a law, for the actual results would be practically negligible as far as the United States is concerned, while it seriously wounds our amour propre. The Americans should, on the contrary, take pains to avoid insulting a friendly nation, and incurring her ill-will.

It is our hope that President Coolidge will resolutely refuse to sanction the ill-considered action of Congress, and strive to uphold the traditional justice, characteristic of the United States. If the law goes into operation, I fear that the trust in and respect for Americans may at once be greatly shaken among the mass of the Japanese people.

Since the arrival of Commodore Perry, we have learnt civilization from the Americans, whom we have regarded with high respect as imbued with righteousness and humanity. We have put our trust in them. If it is betrayed by such unjustifiable action as is proposed, it may lead to the Japanese execrating American civilization instead of looking up to it. The

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unhappiness of such a situation can hardly be overestimated.

Japan appealed for the equal treatment of all races, at the Paris Peace Conference. The righteousness of this has been recognized by all impartial public men of the world. It must be emphasized by us more now than ever.

If our appeal to American's sense of justice is in vain, we must appeal against their injustice before the peoples of the world.

The white peoples, and Americans especially, should consider deeply the far-reaching misfortune to the welfare of the world that would result from definitely setting the yellow races, as such, against the white races.

Viscount Kato, President of the Kensei-kai (Left), Mr. Inukai, President of the Kokuminto (Centre) and Mr. Takahashi, President of the Seiyu-kai (Right)

# Notes Exchanged Between Japan and the United States on the Immigration Question

**Note Addressed to Secretary of State Hughes by Ambassador Hanihara on April 17**

In reading the Congressional record of April 14, 1924, I find that the letter I addressed to you on April 10, a copy of which you sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, was made a subject of discussion in the Senate.

In the record it is reported that some of the senators expressed the opinion which was apparently accepted by many other members of that body that my letter contained "a veiled threat." As it appears from the record that it is the phrase "grave consequences" which I used in the concluding part of my letter that some of the senators construed as "a veiled threat," I may be permitted to quote here full text of the sentence which contained the words in question.

"Relying upon the confidence you have been good enough to show me at all times, I have stated or rather repeated all this to you very candidly and in a most

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friendly spirit, for I realize, as I believe you do, the grave consequences which the enactment of the measure retaining that particular provision would inevitably bring upon the otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations between our two countries."

Frankly I must say I am unable to understand how the two words read in their context could be construed as meaning anything like a threat. I simply tried to emphasize the most unfortunate and deplorable effect upon our traditional friendship which might result from the adoption of a particular clause in the proposed measure. It would seriously impair the good and mutually helpful relationship and disturb the spirit of mutual regard and confidence whatever characterizes our intercourse of the last three quarters of a century and which was considerably strengthened by the Washington Conference, as well as by the most magnanimous sympathy shown by your people in the recent calamity in my country. Whereas there is otherwise every promise of hearty co-operation between Japan and the United States of America which is believed to be essential to the welfare not only of themselves but of the rest of the world it would create or at least tend to create an unhappy atmosphere of ill-feeling and misgiving over the relations between our two countries.

As the Representative of my country whose supreme duty is to maintain and if possible to draw still closer the bond of friendship so happily existing between our two peoples, I honestly believe such effects as I have described to be "grave consequences." In using these words which I did quite ingenuously, I had no thought of being in any way disagreeable or discourteous and still less of conveying "a veiled threat." On the contrary, it was in a spirit of the most sincere respect, confidence and candor that I used these words which spirit I hope is manifest throughout my entire letter; for it was in that spirit that I wrote you. I never suspected that these words used as I used them would ever afford an occasion for such comment or interpretation as has been given them.

You know I am sure that nothing could be farther from my thought than to give cause for offence to your people or their Government and I have not the slightest doubt that you have no such misunderstanding as to either the spirit in which I wrote the letter in question to you or the meaning I intended for the phrase that I used.

In view, however, of what has transpired in the course of the public discussion in the Senate, I feel constrained to write you as a matter of record that I did not use the phrase in question in such sense as has been attributed to it.

**Reply of Secretary of State Hughes to Ambassador Hanihara on April 18**

I am gratified to receive your letter of the 17th instant with your frank and friendly explanation of the intent of your recent note in relation to the pending Immigration Bill.

It gives me pleasure to be able to assure you that reading the words "grave consequences" in the light of their context, and knowing the spirit of friendship and understanding you have always manifested in our long association, I had no doubt that these words were to be taken in the sense you have stated, and I was quite sure that it was far from your thought to express or imply any threat. I am happy to add that I have deeply appreciated your constant desire to promote the most cordial relations between the peoples of the two countries.

**Statement of President Coolidge on the Immigration Bill on May 26, 1924**

In signing this bill which in its main features I heartily approve, I regret the impossibility of severing from it the exclusive provision which in the light of existing law affects especially the Japanese. I am glad to recognize that the enactment of this provision does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation. The bill rather expresses the determina-

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tion of the Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangement. It should be noted that the bill exempts from the exclusion provision Government officials, those coming to this country as tourists temporarily for business or pleasure, those in transit, seamen, those already resident here and returning from temporary absense, professors, ministers of religion, students and those who enter solely to carry on trade in pursuance of existing treaty provisions. But we have had for many years an understanding with Japan, by which the Japanese Government has voluntarily undertaken to prevent the emigration of labourers to the United States; and in view of this historic relation and of the feeling which inspired it, it would have been much better in my judgement and more effective in the actual control of immigration, if we had continued to invite the cooperation which Japan was ready to give and had thus avoided creating any ground for misapprehension by an unnecessary statutory enactment. That course would not have derogated from the authority of the Congress to deal with the question in any exigency requiring its action. There is scarcely and ground for disagreement as to the result we want, but this method of securing it is unnecessary and deplorable at this time. If the exclusion provision stood alone, I should disaprove it without hesitation if sought in this way at this time; but this bill is a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole subject of immigration and setting up the necessary administrative machinery. The present quota act of 1921 will terminate on June 30th next. It is of great importance that a comprehensive measure should take its place and that the arrangements for its administration should be provided at once in order to avoid hardship and confusion. I must therefore consider the bill as a whole and the imperative need of the country for legislation of this general character. For this reason the bill is approved.

**May 28, 1924**

## JAPANESE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

**Foreign Office**

The Immigration Bill, which had passed the United States Congress, was signed by the President May 26 and was made into a law. The exclusion provision affecting Japanese, will come into force from July 1 of this year, and, by virtue of this provision, the Japanese people, with the exception of those already resident in the United States and returning from temporary absence, Government officials, those going to that country as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, those who go solely to carry on trade in pursuance of existing Treaty provisions, students, professors, and ministers of religion, have been prohibited from entering the United States.

Since the introduction of the Johnson Immigration Bill—which was the base of the present Act-into the American House of Representatives last December, the Japanese Government have frequently and earnestly called the attention of the United States Government to the Japanese exclusion provision. The Japanese Government, therefore, deeply regret that this provision has been enacted in spite of their representations and of the vigorous and repeated endeavors which the President and the Secretary of State of the United States have made to prevent the inclusion of the discriminatory provision in question.

The Japanese Government remain unshaken in their opposition to discriminatory legislation against Japanese, and they have instructed the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to lodge a solemn protest with the United States Government on this occasion.

Japanese Embassy,

Washington, May 31, 1924.

Sir,

In pursuance of instructions from my Government, I have the honor to present to you herewith a Memorandum enunciating the position of Japan on the subject of the discriminatory provisions against Japanese which are embodied in

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Section 13 (*c*) of the Immigration Act of 1924, approved May 26, 1924.

I am instructed further to express the confidence that this communication will be received by the American Government in the same spirit of friendliness and candor in which it is made.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Masanao Hanihara.

Honorable Charles E. Hughes,
Secretary of State.

The Japanese Government are deeply concerned by the enactment in the United States of an act entitled the "Immigration Act of 1924". While the measure was under discussion in Congress they took the earliest opportunity to invite the attention of the American Government to a discriminatory clause embodied in the Act, namely Section 13 (*c*), which provides for the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, in contradistinction to other classes of aliens, and which is manifestly intended to apply to Japanese. Neither the representations of the Japanese Government, nor the recommendations of the President and of the Secretary of State were heeded by Congress, and the clause in question has now been written into the statutes of the United States.

2. It is, perhaps, needless to state that international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, are opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. To these very principles the doctrine of equal opportunity now widely recognized, with the unfailing support of the United States, owes its being. Still more unwelcome are discriminations based on race. The strong condemnation of such practice evidently inspired the American Government in 1912 in denouncing the commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 31, 1911, as a protest against the unfair and unequal treatment of aliens of a particular race in Russia. Yet discrimination of a similar character is expressed by the new statute of the United States. The Immigration Act of 1924, considered in the light of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the naturalization laws, clearly establishes the rule that the admissibility of aliens to the United States rests, not upon individual merits or qualifications, but upon the division of race to which applicants belong. In particular, it appears that such racial distinction in the Act is directed essentially against Japanese, since persons of other Asiatic races are excluded under separate enactments of prior dates, as was pointed out in the published letter of the Secretary of State of February 8, 1924, to the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives.

3. It has been repeatedly asserted in defence of these discriminatory measures in the United States that persons of the Japanese race are not assimilable to American life and ideals. It will, however, be observed, in the first place, that few immigrants of a foreign stock may well be expected to assimilate themselves to their new surroundings within a single generation. The history of Japanese immigration to the United States in any appreciable number dated but from the last few years of the Nineteenth Century. The period of time is too short to permit of any conclusive judgment being passed upon the racial capabilities of these immigrants in the matter of assimilation, as compared with alien settlers of the races classed as eligible to American citizenship.

4. It should further be remarked that the process of assimilation can thrive only in a genial atmosphere of just and equitable treatment. Its natural growth is bound to be hampered under such a pressure of invidious discriminations as that to which Japanese residents in some States of the American Union have been subjected, both at law and in practice, for nearly twenty years. It seems hardly fair to complain of the failure of foreign elements to merge in a community, while that community chooses to keep them apart from the rest of its membership. For these reasons the assertion of Japanese

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non-assimilability seems at least premature, if not fundamentally unjust.

5. Turning to the survey of commercial treaties between Japan and the United States, Article II of the Treaty of 1894 contained a clause to the following effect:—

> "It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

When the Treaty was revised in 1911, this provisory clause was deleted from the new Treaty at the request of the Japanese Government, retaining the general rule which assures the liberty of entry, travel, and residence; and, at the same time, the Japanese Government made the following declaration, dated February 21, 1911, which is attached to the Treaty:—

> "In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States, the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States."

6. In proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the revised Treaty, the Acting Secretary of State communicated to the Japanese Ambassador on February 25, 1911, that the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty "is given with the understanding, which is to be made part of the instrument of ratification, that the Treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration of Aliens into the United States', approved February 20, 1907". The Acting Secretary of State then added:—

> "Inasmuch as this Act applies to the immigration of aliens into the United States from all countries and makes no discrimination in favor of any country it is not perceived that your Government will have any objection to the understanding being recorded in the instrument of ratification."

Relying upon the assurance thus given by the American Government of the absence of any statutory discrimination against Japanese, the Japanese Government consented to have the above quoted understanding recorded in the instrument of ratification.

7. The foregoing history will show that throughout these negotiations, one of the chief preoccupations of the Japanese Government was to protect their nationals from discriminatory immigration legislation in the United States. That position of Japan was fully understood and appreciated by the American Government, and it was with these considerations in view that the existing Treaty was signed and the exchange of its ratifications effected. In this situation, while reserving for another occasion the presentation of the question of legal technicality, whether and how far the provisions of Section 13 (*c*) of the Immigration Act of 1924 are inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty of 1911, the Japanese Government desire now to point out that the new legislation is in entire disregard of the spirit and circumstances that underlie the conclusion of the Treaty.

8. With regard to the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement", it will be recalled that it was designed, on one hand, to meet the actual requirements of the situation as perceived by the American Government, concerning Japanese immigration, and, on the other, to provide against the possible demand in the United States for a statutory exclusion which would offend the just susceptibilities of the Japanese people. The arrangement came into force in 1908. Its efficiency has been proved in fact. The figures given in the Annual Reports of the United

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States Commissioner-General of Immigration authoritatively show that during the fifteen years from 1908 to 1923, the net excess, in number, of Japanese admitted to Continental United States, over those who departed was no more than 8681 all told,-including not only immigrants of the laboring class, but also merchants, students, and other non-laborers and non-immigrants, the number of whom naturally increases with the growth of commercial, intellectual, and social relations between the two countries. If even so limited a number should in any way be found embarrassing to the United States, the Japanese Government have already manifested their readiness to revise the existing arrangement with a view to further limitation of emigration. Unfortunately, however, the sweeping provisions of the new Act, clearly indicative of discrimination against Japanese, have made it impossible for Japan to continue the undertakings assumed under the Gentlemen's Agreement. An understanding of friendly cooperation reached after long and comprehensive discussions between the Japanese and American Governments has thus been abruptly overthrown by legislative action on the part of the United States. The patient, loyal, and scrupulous observance by Japan for more than sixteen years, of these self-denying regulations, in the interest of good relations between the two countries, now seems to have been wasted.

9. It is not denied that, fundamentally speaking, it lies within the inherent sovereign power of each state to limit and control immigration to its own demains. But when, in the exercise of such right, an evident injustice is done to a foreign nation in disregard of its proper self-respect, of international understandings or of ordinary rules of comity, the question must necessarily assume an aspect which justifies diplomatic discussion and adjustment. Accordingly, the Japanese Government consider it their duty to maintain and to place on record their solemn protest against the discriminatory clause in Section 13 (*c*) of the Immigration Act of 1924, and to request the American Government to take all possible and suitable measures for the removal of such discrimination.

**Reply of Secretary of State Hughes to Ambassador Hanihara on June 18th, 1924**

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note under date of May 31st containing a memorandum, stating the position of the Japanese Government with respect to the provision of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act. of 1924.

I take pleasure in noting your reference to the friendliness and candor in which your communication has been made and you may be assured of the readiness of this Government to consider in the same spirit the views you have set forth.

At the time of the signing of the Immigration bill, the President issued a statement, a copy of which I had the privilege of handing to you, gladly recognizing the fact that the enactment of this provision "does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation". Permit me to state briefly the substance of the provision. Section 13 (c) related to all aliens ineligible to citizenship. It establishes certain exceptions, and to these classes the exclusion provision does not apply, to wit:

Those who are not immigrants as defined in Section 3 of the Act, that is "(1) a government official, his family, attendants, servants, and employees, (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure, (3) an alien in continuous transit through the United States; (4) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, (5) a bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman, and (6) an alien entitled to enter the United States

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solely to carry on trade under and in pursuance of the provisions of a present existing Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

Those who are admissible as non-quota immigrants under the provisions of subdivision (b) (d) or (e) of Section 4, that is "(b) an immigrant previously lawfully admitted to the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad"; "(d) an immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of Minister of any religious denomination or professor of a college, academy, seminary, or university, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; or (e) an immigrant who is a bona fide student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor, which shall have agreed to report to the Secretary of Labor the termination of attendance of each immigrant student and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn".

Also, the wives, or unmarried children under 18 years of age, of immigrants admissible under subdivision (d) of Section 4, above quoted.

It will thus be observed that, taking these exceptions into account, the provision in question does not differ greatly in its practical operation, or in the policy which it reflects, from the understanding embodied in the Gentlemens' Agreement under which the Japanese Government has co-operated with the Government of the United States in preventing the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country. We fully and gratefully appreciate the assistance which has thus been rendered by the Japanese Government in the carrying out of this long established policy and it is not deemed to be necessary to refer to the economic considerations which have inspired it. Indeed, the appropriateness of that policy, which has not evidenced any lack of esteem for the Japanese people, their character and achievement, has been confirmed rather than questioned by the voluntary action of your Government in aiding its execution.

The point of substantial difference between the existing arrangement and the provision of the Immigration Act is that the latter has expressed, as the President has stated, 'the determination of the Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangement.'

It is not understood that this prerogative is called in question but rather your Government expressly recognizes that 'it lies within the inherent sovereign power of each state to limit and control immigration to its own domains', an authority which it is believed the Japanese Government has not failed to exercise in its own discretion with respect to the admission of aliens and the condition and location of their settlement within its borders.

While the President would have preferred to continue the existing arrangement with the Japanese Government and to have entered into negotiations for such modifications as might seem to be desirable, this Government does not feel that it is limited to such an international arrangement or that by virtue of the existing understanding, or of the negotiations which it has conducted in the past with the Japanese Government, it has in any sense lost or impaired the full liberty of action which it would otherwise have in this matter. On the contrary that freedom with respect to the control of immigration which is an essential element of sovereignty and entirely compatible with the friendly sentiments which animate our international relations, this Government in the course of these negotiations always fully reserved.

Thus in the treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded with Japan in 1094 it was expressly stipulated in Art. 2:

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"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances or regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

It is true that at the time of the negotiation of the Treaty of 1911 the Japanese Government desired that the provision above quoted should be eliminated and that this Government acquiesced in that proposal in view of the fact that the Japanese Government had, in 1907-08, by means of the Gentlemen's Agreement, undertaken such measures of restriction, as it was anticipated would prove adequate to prevent any substantial increase in the number of Japanese laborers in the United States. In connection with the treaty revision of 1911, the Japanese Government renewed this undertaking in the form of a declaration attached to the treaty. In acquiescing in this procedure, however, this Government was careful to negative any intention to derogate from the full right to exercise in its discretion control over immigration. In view of the statements contained in your communication with respect to these negotiations I feel that I should refer to the exchange of views then had.

Your will recall that in a memorandum of October 19, 1910, suggesting a basis for the treaty revisions then in contemplation, the Japanese Embassy stated:

"The measures which the Imperial Government have enforced for the past two and a half years in regulation of the question of emigration of laborers to the United States, have, it is believed, proved entirely satisfactory and far more effective than any prohibition of immigration would have been. Those measures of restraint were undertaken voluntarily, in order to prevent any dispute or issue between the two countries on the subject of labor immigration, and will be continued, it may be added, so long as the condition of things calls for such continuation.

"Accordingly, having in view the actual situation, the Imperial Government are convinced that the reservation in question is not only not necessary, but that it is an engagement which, if continued, is more liable to give rise to misunderstandings than to remove difficulties. In any case it is a stipulation which, not unnaturally, is distasteful to national sensibilities. In these circumstances the Imperial Government desire in the new treaty to suppress entirely the reservation above mentioned, and to leave, in word as well as in fact, the question to which it relates, for friendly adjustment between the two Governments independently of any conventional stipulations on the subject. In expressing that desire they are not unmindful of the difficulties under which the United States labor in the matter of immigration and they will accordingly, if so desired, be willing to make the proposed treaty terminable at any time upon sir months' notice.

"The Japanese Embassy is satisfied that in the presence of such a termination clause the Contracting States would actually enjoy greater liberty of action so far as immigration is concerned, than under the existing reservation on the subject, however liberally construed."

Replying to these suggestions the Department of State declared in its memorandum sent to the Japanese Ambassador on January 23, 1911, that it was prepared to enter into negotiations for a New Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on the following basis:

"The Department of State understands, and proceeds upon the understanding, that the proposal of the Japanese Government made in the above-mentioned memorandum is that the clause relating to immigration in the existing Treaty be omitted for the reason that the limitation and control which the Imperial Japanese Government has enforced for the past two and a half years in regulation of emigration of laborers to the United States, and which the two Governments have recognized as a proper measure of adjustment under all the circumstances, are to be continued with equal effectiveness during

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the life of the New Treaty, the two Governments when necessary co-operating to this end; the Treaty to be made terminable upon six months' notice."

"It is further understood that the Japanese Government will at the time of signature of the Treaty make a formal declaration to the above effect, which may in the discretion of the Government of the United States be made public."

"In accepting the proposal as a basis for the settlement of the question of immigration between the two countries, the Government of the United States does so with all necessary reserves and without prejudice to the inherent covereign right of either country to limit and control immigation to its own demains or possessions."

On February 8, 1911, in a memorandum informing the Department of State of the readiness of the Japanese Government to enter upon the negotiations which had been suggested by the Embassy and to which the Department had assented subject to the reservation above quoted, the Japanese Embassy stated that.

"The Imperial Government concur in the understanding of the proposal relating to the question of immigration set forth in the above-mentioned note of January 23 last."

It was thus with the distinct understanding that it was without prejudice to the inherent severeign right of either country to limit and control immigration to its own demains or possessions that the treaty of 1911 was concluded. While this Government acceded to the arrangement by which Japan undertook to enforce measures designed to obviate the necessity of a statutory enactment, the advisability of such an enactment necessarily remained within the legislative power of this Government to determine. As this power has now been exercised by the Congress in the enactment of the provision in question, this legislative action is mandatory upon the executive branch of the Government and allows no latitude for the exercise of executive discretion as to the carrying out of the legislative will expressed in the statute.

It is provided in the Immigration Act that the provision of section 13 (c) to which you have referred shall take effect on July 1, 1924. Insomuch as the abstention on the part of the United States from such an exercite of its right of statutory control over immigration was the condition upon which was predicated the undertaking of the Japanese Government contained in the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907-08 with respect to the regulation of emigration of laborers to the United States, I feel constrained to advise you that this Government cannot but acquiesce in the view that the Government of Japan is to be considered released as from the date upon which Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act comes into force from further obligation by virtue of that understanding.

In saying this I desire once more to emphasize the appreciation on the part of this Government of the voluntary cooperation of your Government in carrying out the Gentlemen's Agreement and to express the conviction that the recognition of the right of each Government to legislate in control of immigration should not derogate in any degree from the mutual good will and cordial friendship which have always charactarized the relations of the two countries.

Accept, Sir, .....

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# Editorial

**Farewell to Our Honored Friend, Cyrus E. Woods:**

Your resignation from the post of American Ambassador to Japan, and your departure for home, are the cause of sorrow to your friends, the Japanese people.

You are an American who truly loves, who well understands, the Japanese nation. The members of your family also have given us their warm sympathy.

During your stay in Japan, short in time but long in achievement, you have done much toward the fundamental solution of Japan-American questions, always in the spirit of justice, humanity, impartiality. With deep gratitute do the people of Nippon appreciate this.

In your timely and fruitful endeavors for us at the time of the great September catastrophe shone your true understanding of Japan and your wish to be on peaceful, happy terms with us. You so aroused the sympathy of your own people in our behalf that they showered on our sufferers goods and treasue of immense value. We thank you, and them. Your official residence was destroyed, your mother-in-law was injured, in the same disaster. We in turn sympathize with you—which we know you appreciate.

The law lately placed on the statute books of your Country, excluding Japanese, must have greatly worried you. You assured us, with deep feeling, that you did your utmost in opposing that measure, and that its enactment, during your tenure of office here will be a deplorable remembrance throughout your life. These words from your lips prove your love of this country. Your sympathetic efforts were in vain: an unhappy page has been written in the record of human relationships. With you, we grieve over it. Perhaps you can imagine the profound emotion with which we bid you farewell.

But no matter what course the relations of our two nations take hereafter, we are sure that the bonds of heart between you and us shall never break. And we are confident that you will keep on in your endeavors to better the friendship between your nation and ours. We trust that Mrs. Wood's mother will steadily improve in health.

Farewell, Mr. Woods! From the bottom of our hearts we wish for you a happy and glorious life.

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# The Educational System of Japan

THE educational system of Japan consists of primary schools, middle schools, high schools (or academies) and universities.

The primary school is divided into two parts, ordinary and higher, the former of which gives compulsory education for six years and the latter free education for two years to Japanese children from full six years old. A proposal is being discussed among the educational authorities now for extending the term of compulsory education from six years to eight years, and the proposal has the possibility of early materialization.

The primary school teaches ethics, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gynmastics, besides which the girls are taught sewing and the boys manual work. The higher primary pupil has foreign languages, principally English, as an optional subject.

Any one graduating from an ordinary primary school can enter a middle school. The higher primary school course is for those wishing to receive complete primary education and not intending to study in middle schools.

The middle school course is five years, and any one finishing that course for four years can enter a high school or an academy. The middle school teaches ethics, the Japanese language, English, arithmetic (algebra, geometry and trigonometry), Japanese, Oriental and Western history, Japanese and world physical geography, science (natural history, physiology, physics and chemistry), drawing, and gynmastics. Girls finishing the primary school course go to high girls' schools of the middle school grade, the lessons of which are the same as those of the middle school and include additionally sewing, cookery and etiquette.

The high school has a course of three years. The graduate from it is licensed as a middle school teacher for the subject in which he has shown special talent. But few such graduates are satisfied with this license to-day, and all go to universities, for which high school education is practically a preparatory course. The high school teaches in its Literary Department ethics, logic, psychology, the Japanese language, first and secondary foreign languages, Japanese, Oriental and Western history, world geograpy, natural history (particularly origins of plants and animals) and gynmastics. Its Scientific Department gives lessons in higher arithmetic (differential and integral calculus), zoology, botany, physics, chemistry and drawing instead of logic, psychology and history. The foreign languages taught are English, German and French, of which the student choses one as the first language and the rest as secondary languages.

The high school system is somewhat different from the foreign system, for the Japanese high school corresponds to foreign colleges, which rank with Japanese universities.

In foreign countries, college graduates have to study much more in order to make themselves scholars or to pass the examination for barristers or physicians in order to follow such professions. In Japan, no such examination is needful for the Government university graduate.

There are such academies as the Higher Commercial Schools, the Higher Technical School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Mining School, the Higher Sericultural Schools, the Higher Agricultural Schools, the Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools, the Pharmaceutical Schools, the Higher Mercantile Marine School and the Foreign Language School, where they teach respective higher grade courses.

The university is open only to high school graduates and has a course of three years, except for the Medical College, which is four years. The university is divided idto the College of Law, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Medicine. As a Government university, the Tokyo Imperial University is complete with these departments, while the Kyushu,

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Kyoto, Tohoku and Hokkaido Universities lack some departments but are adding them by degrees.

Graduates from the Girls' High Schools enter the Women's Universities, which have the departments of Literature (the Japanese and English languages), Science, Household Economy and Medicine. The College of Science of the Tohoku University allows woman students without an entrance examination, provided that they are graduates of women's academies or are licensed as high girls' school teachers.

The most noted girls' academies are the Imperial Girls' Academy (literature and household economy), the Special Department of the Doshisha Girls' School (household economy and the English language), the Joshi Eegaku-Juku (English literature) and the Women's Dental School.

For training school teachers, there are the normal and higher normal schools, some of which have men's and women's departments. The normal school admits free ordinary primer school graduates and has a course of four years. The higher normal school is for normal school and middle school graduates and has a course of three years and one year's post-graduate course.

The normal school graduate is qualified as a primary school teacher and the higher normal school graduate as a middle school or higher girls' school teacher. The higher agricultural and forestry school graduate gets qualification as an agricultural school teacher and the higher commercial school graduate as a commercial school teacher.

As industrial schools of the middle school grade, there are a number of A class commercial schools, technical schools and agricultural schools in the country. The B class commercial school is of the elementary grade and teaches book-keeping and other practical lessons of the elementary grade.

The total number of these schools and colleges and their teachers and students in Japan, may be seen from the following tables:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Number of Pupils Per Teacher |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal, Town and Village Schools | 25,407 | 183,336 | 8 555,805 | 46.67 |
| Private Schools | 143 | 825 | 33,593 | 40.72 |
| Schools Attached to Higher Normal Schools | 4 | 85 | 2,466 | 29.01 |
| Schools Attached to Normal Schools | 85 | 1,102 | 41,007 | 37.21 |
| Total | 25,634 | 185,348 | 8,632,871 | 46.58 |

Middle Schools and Higher Girls' Schools:

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government | 2 | 36 | 750 | 109 |
| Public | 282 | 5,835 | 135,254 | 17,645 |
| Total | 368 | 7,620 | 177,162 | 23,377 |

HIGHER GIRLS' SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government | 2 | 50 | 2,208 | 313 |
| Public | 407 | 4,872 | 115,295 | 27,650 |
| Private | 104 | 1,618 | 34,780 | 7,468 |
| Total | 513 | 6,540 | 151,283 | 35,431 |

Industrial Schools:

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public | 32 | 868 | 11,624 | 2,553 |
| Private | 2 | 58 | 630 | 120 |
| Total | 34 | 926 | 12,254 | 2,673 |

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public | 304 | 2,344 | 44,330 | 13,281 |
| Private | 11 | 166 | 2,681 | 904 |
| Total | 315 | 2,510 | 47,011 | 14,185 |

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public | 130 | 1,512 | 41,799 | 6,942 |
| Private | 31 | 925 | 16.002 | 2,588 |
| Total | 161 | 2,437 | 57,801 | 9,530 |

FISHERY SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public | 11 | 76 | 983 | 203 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 11 | 76 | 983 | 203 |

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MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public | 10 | 119 | 2,732 | 638 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 10 | 119 | 2,732 | 638 |

APPRENTICES SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Teachers. | Pupils. | Yearly Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public | 114 | 821 | 16,025 | 5,256 |
| Private | 11 | 86 | 1,082 | 369 |
| Total | 125 | 907 | 17,107 | 5,625 |

The apprentices school teachers middle school lessons at night to office and working boys.

The abovementioned teachers include 42 and 28 foreign men and women respectively, mostly engaged in giving lessons in English conversation.

HIGH SCHOOLS

| | Number. | Professors. | Students. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government | 26 | 1,663 | 17,020 |
| Private | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 1,663 | 17,020 |

The abovementioned private high school is the Musashino High School, but no high school lessons are given as yet in it, only middle school lessons. This applies to the Government Tokyo High School also. The Government Himeji and Hiroshima High Schools were established this year and their students are not yet up to the fixed number, as they have been admitted only this year. There are the newly established Toyama High School (public) and Konan High School (private), but they have not yet published their returns.

The following are the Government academies:—

| Name | Number. | Professors. | Students. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Pharmaceutical School. | 1 | 12 | 187 |
| Foreign Languages „ . | 2 | 42 | 958 |
| Fine Arts School ..... | 1 | 45 | 670 |
| Music „ ..... | 1 | 24 | 818 |
| Agricultural and Forestry Schools ..... | 5 | 122 | 865 |
| Sericultural Schools ... | 3 | 84 | 663 |
| Commercial „ ... | 9 | 191 | 3,379 |
| Industrial „ ... | 16 | 425 | 4,697 |
| Mining „ ... | 1 | 16 | 196 |
| Mercantile Marine School ..... | 1 | 36 | 189 |
| Total ..... | 40 | 985 | 12,435 |

Since last year, 1 higher agricultural school, 3 higher industrial schools and 3 higher commercial schools have been created to add to the above total.

The public and private academies number 63. The Government schools other than those belonging to the Educational Department are as follows:—

| Department. | School. |
|---|---|
| Household .....1 | Jingu-Kogaku-Kwan (Shinto Priests Training) |
| Agriculture and Commerce .....1 | Fisheries Institute |
| Military Staff.....1 | Military College |
| Communications...1 | Mercantile Marine School and 1 Training School for Communications Officials |
| Inspector-General of Education...4 | Military Preparatory Schools and 8 Military Academies |
| Military .....5 | Military Academies |
| Navy .....8 | Naval Academies |

The following table exhibits the Japanese academic and higher grade schools in the Japanese territories and foreign lands:—

| Place. | Schools. No. | Professors. No. | Students. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Formosa ..... | 9 | 223 | 1,858 |
| Korea ..... | 7 | 263 | 1,073 |
| Kwantung Province ... | 2 | 91 | 467 |
| China ..... | 1 | 34 | 313 |
| Total ..... | 19 | 611 | 3,711 |

The higher normal schools number 4 with 211 professors and 2,001 students.

Below show the name, professors and students of the Government universities and colleges:—

| Name | Professors. No. | Students. No. |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial Tokyo University..... | 309 | 5,836 |
| „ Kyoto „ ..... | 194 | 1,874 |
| „ Tohoku „ ..... | 86 | 593 |
| „ Kyushu „ ..... | 121 | 749 |
| „ Hokkaido „ ..... | 99 | 1,198 |
| Tokyo Commercial College..... | 96 | 1,893 |
| Niigata Medical College..... | 27 | 19* |
| Okayams „ „ ..... | 40 | 246 |
| Chiba „ „ ..... | 32 | 406 |
| Kanazawa „ „ ..... | 28 | 436 |
| Nagasaki „ „ ..... | 26 | 356 |

The public and private unversities and colleges number 20 of which the representive ones are shown below:—

| Name. | Professors. No. | Students. No. |
|---|---|---|
| Keio University ..... | 352 | 6,510 |
| Waseda „ ..... | 242 | 14,770 |
| Doshisha „ ..... | 41 | 930 |
| Meiji „ ..... | 83 | 2,076 |

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These public and private institutions have 45,606 students.

Youths with the aspiration to enter academies and colleges are increasing rapidly, and the High Schools are filled by middle school graduates, preparatory to enter Government universities. To meet this pressing demand, the number of Government High Schools has been increased to 17 in the past five years as against the previous number of 8. Still they are capable of admitting only about 20 per cent. of the applicants by a selective examination, the rest having to wait for next year's entrance examination or to go to other schools.

The Japanese Government university is higher in grade by far than the foreign universities, and their graduates are criticised as rather too scholastic. This is, however, a great characteristic of the Imperial university of Japan. An English poet, who taught in the Department of English literature of the Tokyo Imperial University until this year, is said to have been greatly struck by the graduation thesis of a graduate from the department. A German Embassy secretary spoke with admiration to a professor of the Law College of an Imperial university of the graduation thesis of a student, embodying a study of German laws in much detail.

The Japanese educational world is advancing with a rapidity equal to that of any country of the globe.

*Students of the academical department.

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# Twilight Story

TOMOYEMON MURAKOSHI

HISANOBU Hoshikawa, a castle lord, was famous for his good administration. He encouraged literature and military arts and well cared for the people, who submitted joyfully to his rule.

His son, Hisauji, quite unlike his father, was given up to dissipation, and was very rough in his behaviour, sometimes killing people who displeased him. He never listened to his chief retainers' remonstrances.

One day, he killed Junai Sawai, an attendant specially appointed by his father, who committed a slight fault. Hearing this, the old lord raged, "My father thought much of Juzayemon, Junai's dead father, in appreciation of his unequalled merits, and mourned his premature death. He therefore specially favoured his orphan, Junai; so I also specially favored him. I appointed him an attendant of my son, as he was learned, had a high personality and had the gift to correct the badness of others. My son killed so good and important a man only in rebuke for a small fault. It is too much for me".

The lord decided to kill his son and would not listen to his chief retainers' entreaties to forgive him. He ordered Tomoyemon Murakoshi, one of his retainers, to behead his son.

Murakoshi at once went to carry out the lord's command and later visited him at night, showing him a bloody sword telling him that he had beheaded the young lord. The lord recovered his temper, and thanked him for his trouble.

Talk of this soon spread among all the retainers, who spoke bitterly against Murakoshi, disapproving his killing the young lord. "Was he really loyal, when he killed the young lord at the old lord's command?" they said; "Why does he not retire from service and turn priest to pray for the happiness of the dead? He is shameless to remain in service unconcernedly and to talk proudly about loyal and gallant subjects with us."

They severely criticized Murakoshi and even spoke sarcastically of him in his presence. Finally, no one chatted with him, and he was kept at arm's length. This did not discomfit him, and he attended to his duties as composedlv as ever.

The year was gone and the green season returned. The lord was out of humour with a strange illness. The physicians carefully examined him and diagnosed his trouble to be a result of his deep concern over something, which made him apathetic and melancholy. They advised consoling him rather than medicine.

The advice was acted upon, and various sorts of performances and music were played before the lord to divert him. One day, a ballad-drama was sung by a man, noted for his fine voice, in a room next to the lord' chamber. This ballad-drama told about Mitsunaka Tada, the ancestor of the Gen family, and his son, Mijogozen.

This son once so aroused the anger of his father by his disobedience that the father ordered Nakamitsu Fujiwara, a retainer, to kill him. The loyal subject could not kill his young lord. He had a beloved son of the same age as the young lord. He beheaded this son and brought the head before the old lord, pretending it was the young lord's. The latter was thus spared his life. Later, the old lord repented of his anger and the supposed killing of his son. Nakamitsu, the retainer, told the truth and asked the lord to pardon his son, who had been sheltering under his roof. The young lord was taken to his father to meet him after the long period of separation. Nakamitsu was eulogized by the people as the most loyal subject of the lord, as he had spared the life of his young master at the sacrifice of his own son.

Lord Hisanobu and his retainers were charmed by the singing. They admired

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its fine melody and were much impressed by the loyal conduct of Nakamitsu. They expressed their impression loudly, with insinuations against Murakoshi, who happened to be among them, and they looked down upon him with renewed hatred of his rash and disloyal act of killing the young lord.

Murakoshi was silent at the insinuations and then spoke, "I think the composer of the "joruri" little learned. Nakamitsu was a big liar to spare the life of the young lord, whom he was ordered to kill by the old lord and to hoodwink him with the head of his son. It is quite mistaken to speak of him as a great loyalist. He won the false reputation of being a loyalist luckily by his master's indulgence. Had his master hated his lie, he would have been dishonoured by the popular censure of him as a liar. His master was therefore a great benefactor to him and he was a very lucky man."

Lord Hisanobu had begun to extremely regret the death of his son, while his indignation over the conduct of the son mitigated. He even disapproved the faithful obediance of Murakoshi to his order and the beheading of his son, whose conduct could have been remedied, if led to the path of virtue. He at last became ill with deep repentance of his too cruel measure against his son and from his dissatisfaction with the careless conduct of Murakoshi. Murakoshi's criticism of the "jojuri" and his plea regarding his conduct towards the young lord aroused, therefore, his great indignation.

The lord could no longer hold in, and spoke to Murakoshi with resentment, "Tomoemon, you know the proverb that flies are killed and hornets go free. That Nakamitsu killed his son and deceived his lord with his head was trifling bad conduct and that he spared the life of his young lord thereby was a great and loyal deed. It is you who are ignorant to speak against such loyal conduct and to blame a small fault, which is unreasonable."

Murakoshi did not yield and spoke out daringly, "Nakamitsu won the reputation of a being loyalist through the benevolence of his master Mitsunaka, my Lord. If it had been otherwise, he would have brought on himself eternal shame as a disloyalist and the murderer of his son. He was very happy to serve such a benevolent master."

The Lord closely questioned Murakoshi whether he could be as loyal as Nakamitsu, if he were treated with similar benevolence by his master.

"You are willing to pardon your son, my Lord, are you?" Murakoshi replied as he approached a little towards the Lord, "Nothing is more gratifying to me than that. I confess, my Lord, that I did not behead your son, and he is alive and well in my house. He much repents his irregular behaviour in the past. He has carefully studied Confucianism and how to govern the country peacefully. He is now a worthy heir and can be exceeded by none in good conduct. The blood on the sword I showed you was caused by the application of the juice of an astringent persimmon."

He thus at last disclosed the truth and told of the great anxieties he had experienced in connection with the affair. The senior retainers present were greatly astonished and urged Murakoshi to bring the young lord at once to the parents. Murakoshi, much delighted, brought the young lord to his father, whose wan features shone with rejoicing and relief. He was soon cured of his indisposition.

It was not long after this event that Murakoshi applied for permission to leave his office. The reason he assigned was that he had deceived his lord, which he believed to be an offence, for no objects should tell a falsehood to his lord for whatever reason. He declared his determination to lead the life of a "ronin," blaming himself for his offensive and unchivalrous conduct.

The lord would not listen, saying, "You are right, Murakoshi, when you think of yourself. As for me, I take you a loyalist to my son and as the corner stone of our house. I am determined to increase your fief and promote your position."

This made Murakoshi the more resolute. "Men have in common the weak

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point of being proud of their merits," he said, "I applied for mismissal, as I feared being so promoted. If I continue my service with you, I am afraid that my constant thought of being the preserver of the young lord's life would be liable to make me proud and keep my lord under obligation for it, while my lord and my superiors may wink at my faults in consideration of my meritorious deed. This would only make me the more self-conceited and cause evil thoughts to arise in my mind, which would at last ruin me. If I were out of your service, I would be safe."

The lord still would not agree to his wish. Murakoshi resorted to the last measure of quitting the place with his family. The lord, greatly disappointed, left no stone unturned to ascertain his whereabouts, but in vain.

The lord was so impressed with the high character of his former retainer that he caused his house to be preserved and kept in order on the fief granted to him. The lord thus acted regarding his missing retainer as if he were still serving him loyally, in remembrance of his praiseworthy conduct.

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